

Arabs and Israelis Remain Wary

Lofty Rhetoric, No Euphoria at Geneva

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA, Dec. 21 (NYT).—There were words of poetry and of the ancient, the soaring words of peace echoed through the ages to heal the recurring wounds of war.

But there was no euphoria at the opening of the Middle East peace conference here today, a conference which U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said could end the 25-year-old Arab-Israeli war, or fail and leave to history a 30-year, or even 50-year war.

Asked how it felt to be attending a conference to discuss peace with the Arabs, an Israeli delegate said: "It feels strange. I

don't have that sense of historic moment. They still don't want to talk to us."

An Egyptian adviser had the same wary attitude, but he expressed it differently. "I feel Israel is isolated, completely isolated now," he said.

The severe security measures, the absence of pomp, and the protocol as the delegates filed into the meeting room reflected one fact on which all could agree—what happened in Geneva today was not a culmination but at best a beginning, and none could even be sure of that.

Indeed, the beginning had to be delayed because of a series of minor gestures and procedural problems, each touching none-

theless on the basic issue of relations between the Jews of Israel and their Arab neighbors.

Last night, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, whose very presence here was the subject of haggling and compromise, proposed to give a reception after the opening session today to mark the occasion. The Egyptians said they would not attend if the Israelis came.

"It is too early to start socializing," an Egyptian journalist said later. "Let them make some progress about withdrawal first, and then we'll see about that."

According to an Israeli spokesman, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said: "Very well. I didn't come for public relations

parties. I don't have to have a handshake."

But, then, this morning Mr. Eban balked when UN officials told him that the seating arrangements in the conference room had been changed. The idea before the delegates arrived was for the co-sponsors, the United States and the Soviet Union, to sit on either side of Mr. Waldheim and the rest of the delegations—Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria's empty table—to be ranged in alphabetical order to complete a circle.

The Egyptians did not want to sit next to the Israelis. They said Israel should be placed instead between the United States and the empty place left by Syria's boycott. Inadvertently, the Israelis were told that this was considered "symbolic" by the Egyptians.

Eban Irritated

Mr. Eban was irritated and said he would not accept that kind of "symbolic" isolation.

There were hasty exchanges among the delegation offices in the Palais des Nations, with Mr. Waldheim and Mr. Kissinger rushing back and forth. Finally, 41 minutes late, the conference opened with a compromise "placement" at the tables.

Clockwise from Mr. Waldheim, there were Israel, the Soviet Union, the place for Syria, Jordan, the United States and Egypt. As part of another compromise, the Israelis entered the chamber through one door also used by the United States and Russia, and the Arabs entered through another door.

The chamber itself is a reminder of other conflicts. Its gold and sepia murals, painted by José María Sert, were a gift of the Spanish Republic in 1936, on the eve of the Spanish Civil War.

New Disputes

After World War II, the League of Nations buildings were turned over to the United Nations and the council chamber became the setting for the new disputes. There were conferences in the same room on Indochina, Korea, the Big Four "spirit of Geneva" summit, Berlin and Laos.

None brought any "just and durable" settlement, of the kind now sought for the Middle East, but they did buy time until eventually the world moved a little and passions cooled.

Today, with a quite new cast of participants, passions were inflamed despite the insistence of both Arabs and Israelis that each was exercising much restraint while the other side let fly.

But for the most part, the heat was kept below the surface of formal diplomatic niceties. UN security teams took care to put freshly sharpened pencils and fresh water on the absent Syrians' table as they did on all the others when the afternoon session began.

All the delegates except Russia's Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko spoke in English, and all wore conventional dark suits. Only one woman sat with the delegates. She was Ambassador Z. V. Mironova of the Soviet Union.

The feel of history and great enterprise came only in the theater.

Mr. Kissinger, carefully preserving the "middle" role which he has set for the United States, quoted Arab and Jewish sayings to stress his point that "there is justice on all sides."

His tongue warped the Arabic words a little and Egyptians watching the proceedings on TV laughed when he said, "El fat ma," which means that "the past is dead." He did not try Hebrew.

But he gave in English the words of 2d century B.C. Jewish sage Rabbi Eliezer, who said, "I am not for myself, who is for me, but if I am for myself alone, who am I?"

Kissling was speaking for all mankind, Mr. Kissinger said. "There is a greater justice still in finding a truth which merges all positions in the realization of a common humanity," he said.

"Kissinger was masterful," commented an Egyptian. "He used a Jewish proverb to get at the Jews, and an Arab proverb to get at the Arabs."

Seven Tables —One Is Empty

GENEVA, Dec. 21 (Reuters).

—Delegates at the Middle East peace conference sat down today at seven separate tables, with one of them left empty for Syria, which has boycotted the talks.

The black-and-brown tables formed a heptagon, and each table was a foot from those on each side of it. There were three chairs before each table and eight set farther back, allowing room for 11 delegates for each participating group.

Despite Syria's absence, because it asserts that the fundamental Middle East issues will be sidetracked, a filled water jug stood on its table.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim presided at the head table, with places for Egypt, the United States and Jordan on one side, and for Israel, the Soviet Union and Syria on the other.

Arab Terror Group Threatens New Strikes at U.S. 'Interests'

BEIRUT, Dec. 21 (AP).—An unknown Arab terrorist group, claiming responsibility for the bloody firebomb-hijack operation in Rome and Athens Monday, threatened today to strike again "American interests and targets anytime and anywhere" in the world.

"Our war against the United States will continue unabated until the U.S. government adopts an even-handed policy in the Arab-Israeli conflict," the group said in the first such statement by any group since the attack, which resulted in 32 deaths among airline employees, passengers and police.

"Once again," the statement today said, "we turn to you, the great American people, to remind you of our statement of Aug. 5, 1972, when two of our people attacked the passengers of your plane at Athens airport. We asked you at the time to reduce your absolute support of Israel. We were hoping that you would reconsider your calculations about the Middle East and at least stand neutral between us and our enemy."

"But as soon as the October war erupted, your government and the President you elected helped Israel's war effort against the Arabs."

The Aug. 5 statement, following an attack on Athens airport in which five persons were killed and 55 wounded, was issued by

a group that claimed to belong to the Black September organization. But Black September spokesmen denied any connection in telephone calls to Beirut newspapers at the time.

In today's statement, the group also threatened more terror operations in Europe unless imprisoned Palestinian guerrillas are all freed from European jails within 10 days.

The Beirut newspaper An Nahar said the statement was signed "The Palestinian People" but it was not clear whether this is the name of the group. The paper did not say how the communiqué was received at its Beirut offices.

Kuwaiti government spokesmen say the five terrorists who staged the operation still refuse to disclose their names or the identity of their group.

They still are under interrogation at an undisclosed military base in Kuwait, where they have been held since they surrendered to authorities Tuesday night.

U.S. Views Presented

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—William A. Stoltz, the U.S. Ambassador to Kuwait, has told Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah Ahmad of U.S. disapproval of the possibility of turning over the five Palestinian guerrillas to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The United States does not believe appropriate justice would be done if they were turned over to the P.L.O., the officials said.

They said Mr. Stoltz yesterday presented Washington's views in strong terms. The United States believes the hijackers should either be tried in the country where they surrendered or be extradited to a country where they committed their acts.

UN Unit Reports Clashes Continue on the Suez Front

(Continued from Page 1)

only nonmilitary supplies have been permitted to move by convoy through Israeli lines to the Third Army—primarily food, water and medicine.

A fully supplied, full-strength Third Army in the Sinai would be imperative in any assault against the Israelis on the west bank.

Although the Israelis consider the west-bank pocket a bridgehead deep inside Egyptian lines, the Egyptians see it as a trap that can be sprung. It appears that they have been sorely tempted since October to try to spring it.

The Israeli pocket was described here today as a "hostage" of Egypt, a means for Cairo to exert political leverage on Israel in the Geneva negotiations.

"Long Supply Lines"

"This wedge in the west is handicapped, in addition to its straightened position by long supply lines, a corridor overlooked by [Egyptian forces] on both sides of the canal, a dangerous, scattered and unbalanced deployment and the steel ring of Egyptian forces forming a half-circle around it," declared Mo-

hamed Hassanein Helkal, the chief editor of the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram.

Mr. Helkal, who is close to President Anwar Sadat, usually reflects the attitudes and forecasts the moves of the Egyptian leadership.

As for the Geneva conference, Mr. Helkal said Egypt would suffer no harm by taking part to "test intentions," but should expect no quick and certain results.

Egypt's chief delegate at Geneva, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, was reported to have received four points of instruction from Mr. Sadat:

● Egypt adheres to the Algiers summit resolutions calling for Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied during the 1967 war, and a settlement for the Palestinian refugees.

● Egypt will not bargain at Geneva over land.

● Egypt will not negotiate a separate settlement with Israel.

● Egypt understands the reasons for Syria's refusal to take part at Geneva except to accept responsibility for insuring Israeli withdrawal from Syrian territory,



MADRID MEETING — Generalissimo Francisco Franco (left) talking to U.S. Vice-President Ford (right) yesterday before the funeral of Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco. Mr. Ford was President Nixon's personal representative.

U.S. Engineer Is Kidnapped In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 21 (AP).

—American engineer Charles Robert Hayes was kidnapped by a group of armed men in nearby La Plata as he was driving to work, a spokesman for the McKee Teeco Co. said today.

The spokesman said no demands have been received from the kidnappers. He added that the company has been in contact with its headquarters in Indianapolis, Ohio.

Mr. Hayes, 51, was the second American kidnapped in Argentina since Dec. 8, when Victor Samuelson, 36, of Cleveland, Ohio, manager of the Esso refinery in Campana, was abducted. There have been no developments in the Samuelson case.

Kidnappers also continue to hold a Danish manager for the Bank of London and South America and an Argentine Army colonel. Mr. Hayes' abduction is the 25th of a foreigner this year.

\$10 Million Ransom

Mr. Samuelson was presumed seized by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) on Dec. 8 at a company club where he was eating lunch. Newspapers in Buenos Aires reported that the ERP was asking \$10 million in goods for his freedom. Company officials have refused comment.

Informal sources say the company has received no demands. The kidnapping followed the Nov. 22 assassination of an American executive, John Albert Swint of the Ford Motor Co., in Cordoba.

A week later, Ford evacuated 22 American families threatened with summary execution by guerrillas and accepted government security guards for plants and personnel.

Autonomous Ecology System Being Tested Aboard Soyuz-13

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (AP).

—Russia's newest manned space flight, aloft since Tuesday, is being used to test a self-supporting ecological system to feed cosmonauts on interplanetary space missions, a Soviet newspaper revealed today.

The newspaper, Trud, said the experiment on Soyuz-13 was called Odis-2, and involved the growth and "harvesting" of microorganisms.

The newspaper's science writer said Odis-2 was among "the first steps in preparation for distant space flights."

On such missions, he said, "the most important goal is to supply normal conditions of life to members of the crew, their need for air, food and water."

Scientists, he said, must take into account "limitations on the weight" that Soviet spacecraft can carry and the danger that food products can spoil or deteriorate.

Closed Ecology

This means, Trud said, that there must be a closed ecological system similar to those on earth. The prototype of such future systems is Odis-2, it said.

Odis-1, an earlier experiment aboard the space station Salyut, showed that fax and cabbage could be cultivated. "Specialists are now studying microorganisms," Trud said.

Odis-3 was described as two small cylinders connected by a pipe for the exchange of life-giving gases. Water is broken up into its components of hydrogen and oxygen by electrolysis, to start the process.

In one cylinder, Trud said, are organisms which feed on hydrogen and also "breathe" some oxygen to the second cylinder, which digests it and exhales carbon dioxide for the hydro-oxidizing bacteria in the companion capsule.

Trud said, "Two kinds of organisms are creating conditions for each other's life. Matter expelled by one feeds the other and vice versa."

Soyuz-13 cosmonauts Pyotr Klimuk and Valentin Lebedev, from Odis-2 during the present

Lottery Goes On in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 21 (UPI).

—The assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco and a three-day period of official mourning will not affect one of Spain's most popular institutions—the Christmas lottery, which is reported to be the richest in the world.

A spokesman for El Gordo (The Fat One), as the lottery is known, said today that the drawing of prizes in the 8.15-billion-peseta (\$143-million) lottery will be held as scheduled tomorrow night and broadcast on nationwide television.

All other entertainment and celebration have been canceled for the duration of the mourning period.

Spain's Slain Premier Buried Rightists Urge Action by Army

(Continued from Page 1)

the deaths of nine ETA militants in recent months.

But other Basque nationalists said that claim was false. Other claims of responsibility for the killing were reported to have emanated from groups linked with the Irish Republican Army and extreme leftists in West Germany.

The government said emphatically that the killers were an isolated group repudiated by the Spanish people. It stressed that everything was functioning normally and that the country was calm.

"Our sorrow cannot upset our serenity," declared Tasio Llorente, the vice-premier who succeeded Adm. Carrero Blanco in accordance with the constitution. "Within 10 days Gen-

Francisco will pick a new premier from three names proposed by the Council of the Realm. The winner will be that Mr. Carrero Blanco, would be confirmed.

But there were evident in days' events two major signs of trouble that made the serene uneasy. One was the strike in the Basque country, and the other was the disaffection at the government's alleged weakness dealing with the "Reds"—a threat that appears to encompass liberals and leftists opposed Gen. Franco.

When the archbishop of Madrid, Vicente Garrigues, announced a "moderately liberal" government building where Adm. Carrero Blanco lay in state, he was "assassinated" by part of the city. The shouters demanded that he be put against a wall and shot.

Clerics Insulted

Later, as the cardinal marched in the funeral procession in elaborate ecclesiastical garb, was again verbally attacked by the crowd, as were other bishops with him. Even the papal vicar, Msgr. Luigi D'Addato, was victim of insults and the Spanish church leaders have called for independence of church and state and have been frequently critical of the government in Spain.

When the procession marched about a mile, the vicar was placed in a hearse, and a long convoy of cars went to Pardo cemetery, where Adm. Carrero Blanco was to be buried. The vicar, who is to be the king after Franco's death, resented the aged chief of state.

One extreme rightist group marched from Castellana Ave. to the nearby Palace of Juanes Quirós, where it was barred from a group's apparent target was group of leftist labor leaders, strong opponents of Gen. Franco and Adm. Carrero Blanco, who were on trial for the second time before a three-man tribunal.

public order on a charge of inciting to organize an "independent" labor force parallel to the legally sponsored trade-unions, the only legal of Spain.

The trial has created great resentment among Spanish liberals, and leftists as well as among the groups and democratic organizations in other countries. The trial, they say, is a face-up to 30 years in prison, convicted on a specific "crime" of having attempted to meet a monastery near Madrid in 1972, as members of the organization by making committee of the so-called "Workers' Commissions."

The trial may end tomorrow, but no sentence is expected in several days or even weeks. When it comes, the defense attorneys fear it will be a "humiliating" one, as the government makes a show of toughness in the face of the kind of attack it is undergoing.

WEATHER

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Algerian Workers Strike

PARIS, Dec. 21 (Reuters).

—Thousands of Algerian migrant workers walked out at Paris construction sites today in protest against last week's bombing of the Algerian consulate in Marseilles, in which 20 men were killed and about 20 injured.

Last-Minute Bill-Passing Rush

Congress Votes 11% Increase In Social Security Payments

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—Congress passed and sent to President Nixon today legislation granting an 11 percent Social Security increase for 30 million beneficiaries.

The House passed the bill by voice vote after the Senate had agreed, 65 to 0, to raise the benefits in two steps next year and pay for the increase through increased payroll taxes on upper- and middle-income workers.

Yesterday House-Senate conferees worked out a compromise by agreeing to put off until next year a long list of Senate amendments.

Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell B. Long, D., La., said he doubted that President Nixon would veto the Social Security measure.

With members all set to go home tonight and stay in recess until Jan. 21, unless recalled by the congressional leadership, the House and Senate yesterday rapidly passed a big pack of bills that must be finished before adjournment.

The compromise Social Security bill contains a 7-percent Social Security monthly benefit increase effective next March (payable in

April checks), to be followed by 4 percent in June.

Under the bill, the average benefit for a single person would rise from \$167 to \$178 in March and to \$186 in June. For a couple, the average benefit would jump from \$277 to \$296 in March and \$310 in June. The bill also provides for an automatic cost-of-living boost in June, 1975.

The bill included an increase from the \$12,600 wage base, on which Social Security payroll taxes are levied, to \$13,200 in January to help pay for added benefits. The payroll tax rate would not increase.

It also contained a boost in the new federal monthly welfare payments for the aged, blind and disabled poor, effective in January, from \$130 a month to \$135 for a single person and from \$185 to \$210 for a couple, rising to \$146 for a single person and \$219 for a couple next July.

In other congressional action yesterday:

• The House by a 330-to-33 vote and the Senate by voice vote approved a final compromise manpower development and training bill which President Nixon has said that he will sign. It pulls manpower training programs into a decentralized block-grant program and earmarks \$550 million this year and \$350 million next year for public-service jobs for unemployed workers. House Republicans said the President will ask for an appropriation to put it into effect early next year, although he had initially been unfavorable to the public-service provision.

• A \$5.75-billion foreign-aid appropriation, including \$2.2 billion for arms for Israel and authority for spending up to \$73 million for arms for Cambodia, was sent to the White House by a 216-to-149 House vote and a Senate voice vote. Earlier, authorizing legislation triggering release of the \$2.2 billion for Israel was cleared by the Senate, 66 to 9, and sent to the White House. Mr. Nixon had asked for the funds.

• Congress passed and sent to the President a bill that would provide \$1.5 billion in loans and guarantees to start the process of reorganizing the seven bankrupt railroads of the Northeast into one financially healthy entity. The Senate approved the bill today, 45 to 16. The House passed the measure yesterday, 284 to 50.

• The House passed and sent back to the Senate a measure that would establish a 55-mile-an-hour speed limit on federal highways to cut the use of gasoline.

• The House approved, 355 to 4, a bill to protect endangered species of wildlife, sending the measure to the White House.

• The House gave final approval, 329 to 10, to a \$1.7-billion supplemental appropriations bill, after rejecting a 95 million dollar development work at the Elk Hills, Calif., naval petroleum reserve.

Yesterday, reviewing appropriations bills, Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said Congress had cut \$3.1 billion from President Nixon's appropriation requests this session. The House Appropriations Committee chairman, Rep. George E. Brown, D., Texas, said that revised administration requests for spending came to \$270 billion. He said congressional actions, plus changes in estimates of government revenues, now made it appear that government outlays during the fiscal 1974 year would come to just under \$272 billion.

White House Hits Subpoenas for Nixon Documents

Nixon Documents

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The White House today described as "incredible" and "extraordinary" the Senate Watergate committee's subpoenas for masses of presidential documents and tapes, but did not say whether President Nixon would defy the subpoenas.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said the "request is very large and incredible" and asks for "more than 500 documents, conversations, in addition to the President's daily file."

Mr. Warren said that he would not have more extensive comment now on the "extraordinary request."

As for whether Mr. Nixon would honor the subpoenas, Mr. Warren said, "I have nothing to offer you today."

The Senate committee's subpoenas were delivered to the White House after Mr. Nixon allowed to become law without his signature a bill broadening the panel's authority to seek access to presidential files.

Meanwhile, U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica turned over today to the special Watergate prosecutor the remaining Watergate-related portions of the subpoenaed White House tapes and documents.

3 Top Aides Quit First Commercial U.K. Radio Station

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The London Broadcasting Co., Britain's first commercial radio station, need an upheaval today with the resignation of its three top executives.

The chairman, Sir Charles Rinder, a former lord mayor of London; the chief news editor, Michael Cudlip; and the managing director, Michael Levee, decided to leave the company in its first stage of reorganization with a view to insuring the long-term stability of the station, the BBC Board said.

The resignations were tendered 1 week after the station began operations. Financial difficulties and staff inexperience have hampered its bid to set up a new type of broadcasting in Britain. LBC operates an around-the-clock news service interspersed with features. Revenues come from commercials. The station uses time to existence after the government set up the Independent Broadcasting Authority to "want franchises to commercial stations. Previously, radio broadcasting was a monopoly of the British Broadcasting Corp., which, although funded by the government, is fully independent.

LBC's difficulties began when the unions obtained salary hikes and revenues from advertising did not come up to expectations.

Fired Soviet Jew

ailed for Lacking Job

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Soviet Jew, who was refused permission to emigrate, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for parasitism—having no visible means of support—Russian sources said here today.

They said that Leonid Zabezhensky, 32, a radio electronics specialist, was sentenced after a 10-day trial which ended yesterday in Sverdlovsk. Mr. Zabezhensky was a lecturer at the city's polytechnic institute until he was dismissed May after applying to go to Israel, the sources said.

naritan Sandbagged

GENEVA, France, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Helpful Jean Charisse said his lights to warn oncoming drivers of a police speed trap just passed. He was fined 10 francs here for using headlamps in daytime without cause.



Diana Baldwin and Anita Cherry on their way to their first shift in the mines.

Season's Cheer Dims His Lights

QUELPH, Ontario, Dec. 21 (AP).—A homeowner opened his door yesterday and found his outdoor Christmas lights dismantled, neatly wrapped in ribbon and left undamaged on his stoop, police reported.

Attached was a note reading: "Energy crisis, energy crisis, rah, rah, rah! Energy crisis, energy crisis, yes, boom, boom! We shall win! We shall fight! We shall get your Christmas light!"

The note was signed "Power Protectors."

Two Women Mine Coal in Ky. Under U.S. Job-Equality Law

CANEY CREEK, Ky., Dec. 21 (AP).—Coalfield tradition holds that women are bad luck underground, but Beth-Elkhorn Corp. has hired two to work alongside men in Mine No. 29.

The superstition has been so strong that most women never would think to apply for a job underground, and officials say they knew of no women miners in the Kentucky fields, until now.

"We've always gotten lots of applications from women for jobs as secretaries and typists," said a Beth-Elkhorn official.

But Diana Baldwin, 25, and

More Money

"We make more money in two weeks here than we did all month at the hospital," Diana said. Both are small-boned, pretty women. Neither weighs more than 120 pounds.

"We're women. We're not trying to be men," Anita said. "My dad said they'd try to get rid of us, and we expected rudeness and bad language, but it hasn't happened. It's teamwork down here."

They are classed as general inside labor under the United Mine Workers' union contract, and they make \$12.75 for a day's work.

They do everything men in the same classification do: shovel coal, operate coal-dust control devices and learn to operate mining machines.

"I was the first woman to operate a shuttle car with coal," Diana said. "There was one man who stood at one end and one who stood at the other, and he says, 'Do you know you're making history?' That thrilled me to death. And they were so pleased for us."

Neither feels the work is too hard, but it did take some getting used to.

"For a solid week we moaned and groaned," Anita said. "The guys kept telling us to sit down, take it easy. They'd say give yourself time. Let those muscles get used to the work."

They had to get used to wearing heavy steel safety boots, hard hats with coal lamps, coveralls and safety glasses. And they had to learn such things as the proper way to shovel coal.

"We were doing it wrong the first day, so they showed us," Diana said. "They told us to use our knees to push the shovel in. Now our knees are black and blue."

It is dark and cold in the mine, and the shaft generally is not as tall as the girls. But both seem to love their work.

"I like it much better than what I was doing before," said Diana.

"You don't notice the dark," said Anita. "Your back hurts, but you get used to it."

GM Is Recalling

780,000 Vehicles

DETROIT, Dec. 21 (AP).—General Motors is recalling more than 780,000 of its 1974 model cars and trucks because a defect in the front suspension systems could cause a steering pull to one side.

GM said the recall is its largest such campaign in two years. In December, 1971, GM called back 6.9 million vehicles for possibly defective engine mounts.

The latest defect was made public Tuesday by consumer advocate Ralph Nader, but GM denied his charges that it had delayed unnecessarily in reporting the safety-related defect.

Ford Defends Use of U.S. Jet For Holiday Trip to Colorado

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Vice-President Ford defended yesterday his plan to use an Air Force jet to take him and his family to Colorado for Christmas, a trip that the Air Force estimates will use 22,000 gallons of gasoline.

Mr. Ford said that the use of a government plane was "justified" for a variety of reasons, such as security.

Asked about the trip at a news conference yesterday afternoon, he said that he had made reservations.

The Vice-President's defense of his trip came as President Nixon hinted that he might be canceling his plans for a holiday trip to Florida next week.

"You're going to stay here with me and freeze," he was quoted as telling several reporters yesterday. "Somebody has to set an example, and it's going to be me."

William F. Simon, the head of the Federal Energy Office, hinted that he thought both Mr. Ford and Mr. Nixon should cancel their plans for holiday trips. Mr. Simon said he was staying home for Christmas.

Asked if the President and Vice-President would not contribute to the government's energy conservation campaign by staying in Washington, thereby setting an example for other citizens, Mr. Simon grinned and seemed to agree. But, he replied, "I would call the answer to that question a no-win."

The Vice-President's office said that Mr. Ford would depart for Colorado from Washington either tomorrow or Sunday, depending upon when he returns from Spain, where he flew yesterday to represent President Nixon at the funeral of Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, the assassinated Spanish premier.

After the funeral he will return to Washington. He will then fly to Denver aboard an Air Force C-135. The original plans called for 17 Secret Service agents to accompany him and his family on the plane.

The plane will return to Washington while the Ford party travels to Vail, where the family has a condominium, by some undecided means of transportation. The C-135 will fly back to Colorado on Jan. 5 to pick up the Vice-President and his party and fly them back to Washington.

Godley Nominated

In another action, the President announced that he would nominate G. McMurtrie Godley, a former ambassador to Laos, to be the ambassador to Lebanon.

Earlier this year, Mr. Godley was nominated to be the assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs, but when strong opposition developed in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the nomination was withdrawn. Senators opposed his nomination because of his strong support for the Vietnam war and because he directed secret military operations in Laos.

The President also said that he would nominate Robert S. Smith, the deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, to be the ambassador to the Ivory Coast.

He said he would nominate David B. Bolen, counselor in the U.S. Embassy in Hungary, as the ambassador to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

President Nixon today nominated Marshall Wright to be ambassador to Cyprus. Mr. Wright, 47, would succeed Robert J. McCloskey, who was recently recalled by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to serve as his official spokesman. Mr. Wright has been the assistant secretary of state for congressional relations since May.

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Earlier Compromise Stymied

Senate Drafts a Stopgap Bill On Energy in Bid to Adjourn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Senate leaders today moved to draft a new compromise stopgap energy bill so that Congress could end a marathon session and adjourn for Christmas.

The Senate threatened to delay adjournment until tomorrow or later.

The behind-the-scenes drive began when it became evident that senators of both parties from oil-producing states, backed by a White House veto threat, planned to block the energy bill that Congress has been wrestling with for a month.

The Senate compromise being put together would reportedly enable President Nixon to take further steps to meet fuel shortages during the scheduled month-long recess.

It would delay until after Congress reconvenes Jan. 21 a resolution of complex issues posed by the energy bill, including a provision to curb any windfall profits developing from the crisis.

Democratic managers expressed hope that they could pass the measure late today.

Word was passed that the White House was unilaterally opposed to a number of provisions in the old bill, most of them added in the House.

Sen. James Abourezk, D., S.D., criticizing deletion of a ban on U.S. oil shipments to Southeast Asia, sought to send the measure back to conference so that such a ban could be included. That move was blocked, 36 to 32. A similar provision is in the \$73.7-billion defense appropriations bill, which cleared both houses yesterday.

Senate-House conferees had attempted a compromise on excess profits earlier today.

Sen. Paul J. Fannin, R., Ark., left the conference, calling the bill "absolutely impracticable, unworkable," and vowing he would do everything he could to kill the measure.

The compromise recommended

this morning would give the President immediate power to set petroleum prices to avoid windfall prices, but would delay for one year the consumer's right to seek refunds for excess prices charged during the energy crisis.

If the bill passes and is signed by the President, voluntary energy conservation measures such as a proposal to limit gasoline sales to 10 gallons a customer and gas consumption to 10 gallons a week could be made mandatory.

Energy chief William F. Simon said yesterday that the administration will make the 10-gallon limit on sales mandatory once Congress provides authorization.

He also said that a decision will be made by New Year's Day on whether or not to ration gasoline.

U.K., E. Berlin Name First Ambassadors

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The British and East German governments yesterday announced their first exchange of ambassadors.

The Foreign Office said Curtis Keeble, 51, who led a mission to Berlin for talks on ending the flying dispute between Iceland and Britain, will be Britain's first ambassador to East Germany.

Karl-Heinz Kern, now chargé d'affaires at East German offices in London, is to be his nation's first ambassador here, the Foreign Office said.

Sunken Ship Told at 27

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The bodies of 27 crewmen from the sunken freighter Oriental Monarch have been picked up by a U.S. Coast Guard ship, Canadian search and rescue officials announced today.

A search is continuing for the 13 other crew members. The Liberian-registered vessel sank during a gale on Wednesday, 550 miles west of here.

Boyle Enters Plea Of Not Guilty in Yablonski Deaths

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Former United Mine Workers President W. A. (Tony) Boyle pleaded not guilty today to murder charges stemming from the 1969 Yablonski killings.

Boyle, 71, attempted suicide by taking an overdose of barbiturates in September, just before a court hearing connected with the case. Today, Boyle answered to the charges from a wheel chair before Washington County Judge Charles Sweet, speaking faintly.

"He pleads not guilty, your honor," Boyle's attorney said. Boyle, accused of murder in the slayings of UMW reformer Joseph A. (Jack) Yablonski, his wife and daughter, was represented by a public defender for the brief court session. His regular attorney was unable to make travel arrangements from Washington, D.C.

The arraignment took 10 minutes, before which Boyle was fingerprinted and photographed in a private detention room. Afterward, he was wheeled outside to a U.S. marshal's car to be taken to Pittsburgh and then flown to Missouri for detention.

Bal à Versailles.



Break away with Camel filter



Conference on Peace

Israel and the Arab states have begun the task of negotiation, of finding a way together to terminate the hostility of a generation past. Not for a quarter of a century—the entire history of modern Israel's existence—have the belligerents of the Middle East entered upon a solemn and direct encounter such as is now about to open in Geneva.

Just six years ago the leaders of the Arab world, meeting in Khartoum, vowed "no peace with Israel, no negotiations with Israel, no recognition of Israel." Many deaths and many disappointments later, that sterile experiment in illusion is formally at an end. The Arabs' military achievements in the October war, while hardly enough to stand as successes in themselves, at least staved off the humiliation which made negotiations so unpalatable to them after the 1967 war. In this postwar season, moreover, the Arabs feel confident in relative solidarity, and in the impact of economic power from the oil under their deserts.

Apprehensive at the approach of the long elusive moment of decision, the Israelis nevertheless can draw satisfaction at the imminent realization of an old diplomatic goal. As the Arabs were shouting their "three no's" of Khartoum, it was Prime Minister Golda Meir who addressed direct appeals to President Sadat of Egypt: "Let us meet as equals... Let us sit down together... Let us search for a way to break the deadlock." That, finally, is the course on which Arabs and Israelis are now embarked.

The Geneva conference will surely be marked by all the maneuvering and posturing that form the opening phase of any negotiating process. It will be dangerous and misleading to try keeping score too closely at every stage along the way; procedural and technical points will have symbolic, sometimes even substantive, value for both sides, but they will be meaningless except as they contribute to final success.

Underlying all the Geneva deliberations are—in the diplomats' shorthand—the two issues of "peace" and "territories." The former is Israel's primary interest, it is vague and abstract, and gesture and subtlety set the tone. The latter, the Arabs' determination to recover lands they lost in the 1967 war, is specific and concrete. The relation-

ship between the two is at the core of all the Middle East peacemaking efforts.

Israel is concerned, with some reason, that the Arabs and some outside powers view Geneva as a "withdrawal conference" instead of a "peace conference." It will be up to the United States, as Israel's only sponsor among the countries attending the conference, to ensure that peace and territories are discussed concurrently, not consecutively. Israeli withdrawal must be phased at every step with specific and parallel moves by the Arab side toward normal relations of peaceful coexistence.

This is implicit in the 1957 Security Council resolution, which all sides accept as the framework for an eventual settlement. "Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied (in 1967)" is one of the principles defined in that resolution; the other, and concurrent one, is "acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries."

All the diplomatic ingenuity of the rival delegations, as well as of the conference co-sponsors, the United States and Soviet Union, will have to be marshalled to design the stages of equivalence between these two issues.

For members of the international community, the essential principle at Geneva will be forbearance, to refrain from interjecting their own formulas upon a process which must be played out by the belligerents. The outside powers and the United Nations may be helpful in establishing the forum and soothing the tempers; it is not up to them to define the relationships which Israel and the Arabs will build between themselves. A settlement that is imposed has but a fraction of the value of a settlement that is entered mutually and freely.

"The starting points for peace are candor, flexibility and an open ear," said Israel's Deputy Premier Yigal Alon some months ago. All the international efforts, the tensions and tragedies of the past months, will come to nothing unless the delegations of both Israel and the Arab states display those qualities at Geneva.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Assassination in Spain

The assassins' blast in Madrid that killed Premier Luis Carrero Blanco also exploded Generalissimo Franco's carefully drawn plans for peaceful transition and continuity of policy in Spain after his own death or retirement. Those plans always rested on a shaky foundation; and the shocking murder of Admiral Carrero, the real power in the government for much longer than the six months he served as its official head, is certain to intensify the infighting among various factions for leadership of the post-Franco era.

Vice-Premier Torcuato Fernandez-Miranda automatically heads the cabinet for a brief interval while General Franco decides on a new premier. But Fernandez-Miranda, head of Spain's only legal political organization, the National Movement, with links to the old fascist-type Falange, has an even narrower political base than Admiral Carrero. He has demonstrated much less flexibility, and is far from being a cabinet leader. He is an unlikely prospect to fill the void created by the assassination.

At minimum, General Franco must try to find someone capable of preserving some balance among such diverse forces as the monarchists, the old Falangists, the so-called technocrats attached to the Catholic lay order, Opus Dei, and the military.

The temptation will be strong in some quarters to blame the assassination on allies of the mine workers and the Catholic priest

who were about to go on trial for illegally trying to organize labor unions. It would be well to withhold judgment until some evidence is produced. Supporters of the defendants had threatened strikes and protests, but they have not previously resorted to violence and are aware that to do so would discredit what many Spaniards regard as a just cause.

With Spain in a painful transition period and its future political direction highly uncertain, the United States would be well advised to maintain correct but not overly close relations. It is unfortunate that during a visit to Madrid less than 24 hours before Admiral Carrero's murder, Secretary of State Kissinger reported "a substantial identity of views" with Spain on a wide range of matters, specifically including American bases there.

The bases are useful but not vital for American and Western security, and Spain publicly forbade their use for the U.S. air-lift to Israel in the recent conflict. There is some concern that the bases could involve this country in the defense of the Franco regime; the arrangement for them ought to have been submitted as a treaty for Senate approval.

Even more important for long-range relations between the two countries, the American bases are fiercely opposed by democratic forces in Spain who may have far greater influence in the post-Franco period.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Quarrel at the EEC

It is a rather unedifying sight to see the members of the European community quarreling so openly with one another, and in particular the British government trying to act the part of a mini-General de Gaulle.

The crisis in Brussels, which has been billed as the worst in the community's history, is, of course, nothing of the sort. It is simply part of the usual end-of-year haggle that takes place to tie up outstanding issues. But it is, all the same, a very discouraging display of disunity at a time when the members of

the community need more than ever to work together.

It must be conceded that London is very much to blame for the way the regional policy debate has turned out. No doubt the Germans will raise the ante, and Britain will get the regional fund enlarged in due course. But at the risk of upsetting one of Britain's major partners, and at the cost of holding up the crucial work on energy policy, it may prove to be an expensive way to do it.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

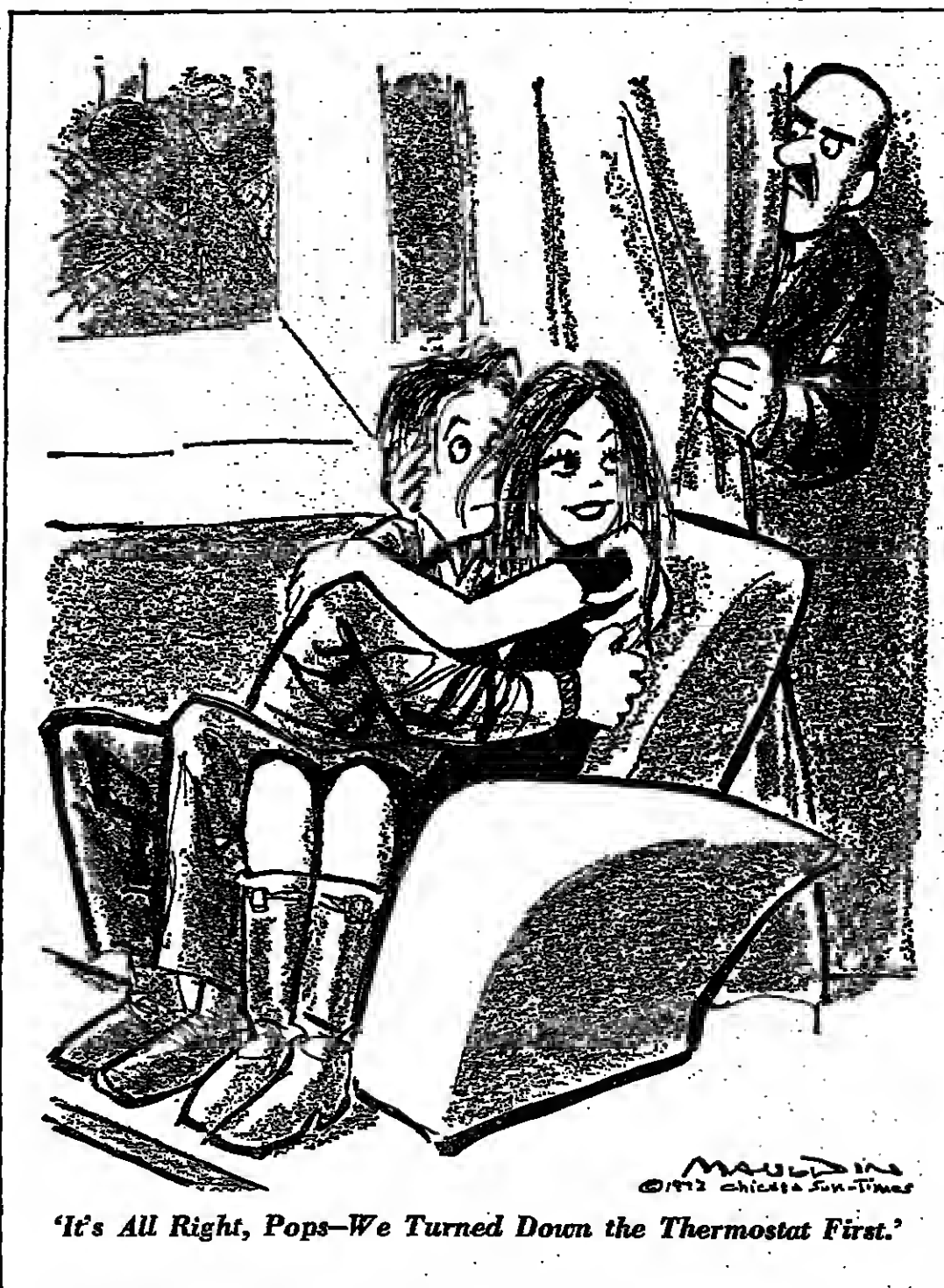
December 22, 1898

NEW YORK.—The health of the city is becoming worse. Deaths from the epidemic have now reached 139. Grip, pneumonia and bronchitis are on the increase. Throughout the Eastern States influenza has reached very alarming proportions. In the State of New Jersey, the Health Board has officially prohibited kissing as likely to spread the disease. Physicians are affected by the contagion and the hospital service is impaired thereby.

Fifty Years Ago

December 22, 1923

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Stanley Carson, of this city, has announced his intention of departing soon for Port Arthur to slay the wolves of Northern Ontario for government bounties. He has constructed for himself an anti-wolf equipment comprising a cowhide suit covered with spikes an inch long, a helmet, a wire mask and spiked gloves. Carson's plan is to let the wolves nibble at his armor while he clouts them with an axe.



A Test-Run for the Veep—Now

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Vice-President Gerald R. Ford has conducted himself since his nomination and confirmation with dignity and amiable good sense, but he is not being given the sort of assignments that would prepare him for the presidency.

He is being carefully briefed. He is seeing the President more than Spiro Agnew did, and he is attending meetings of the National Security Council when they are held, which is not often, but mainly he is being used as a presidential spokesman to the Congress, a cheerleader for a depleted Republican party and a public defender of Mr. Nixon.

These are natural roles for a popular and believable man, but they are limited and they serve the President better than they serve the nation. For in these uncertain times, when even the President cannot know whether he will retain his office through the next three years, the first task is to give him some on-the-job training in the executive branch of the government and get him trained in decision-making in case he has to take over.

There are plenty of places to be filled. For a while, former Governor John Connally of Texas was brought in to help with the crisis in the White House, but that experiment soon came to an end, and not because the crisis had ended.

Laird and Harlow

Then Mel Laird, and Bryce Harlow, two popular men on Capitol Hill, were added to the President's staff, but both are now on their way out, so the President is relying again mainly on General Al Haig, Ron Ziegler, and Henry Kissinger.

The cabinet is strong at the center, with Kissinger at State, George Shultz at Treasury, and James Schlesinger at Defense working well together, and getting more independence, but most of the cabinet is comparatively inexperienced if not invisible, and a whole new team is managing the energy crisis, or vice versa.

For some reason or other, presidents usually promise to give their vice-presidents large executive responsibilities and then either forget them or turn them into ministers of propaganda. This is what President Eisenhower did to Richard Nixon. President Kennedy did to Lyndon Johnson, Johnson did to Hubert Humphrey, and Nixon did to Agnew.

After his first term as Vice-President, Nixon bridled at this assignment, and wanted to be taken off the political circuit and given responsibility for seeing that all major decisions taken by the President were faithfully and expeditiously carried out by the executive departments and agencies.

He never agreed to the switch.

There are special reasons for finally putting this original Nixon idea to work now. The new Vice-President has spent most of his mature life on Capitol Hill as a party leader. He is an open, friendly and intelligent man, who is trusted because he trusts his colleagues and does his homework.

But he has little experience in foreign affairs or economic and financial affairs, which are increasingly dominating the relations between the nations, and partisan work and legislative work, in the small and chummy atmosphere of Capitol Hill, are not the same as managing vast staffs and presiding over the great departments and agencies of the executive.

In some ways the partisan work hampers a man in the leadership of a nation. For as Nixon himself discovered when he was Vice-President, the more he concentrated on being the spokesman of his party, the more he alienated the opposition, and divided the people he eventually had to try to lead as President.

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In fact, it is one of the misfortunes of Nixon's career that Eisenhower did not give him the experience he wanted in the White House from 1959-60, for had he worked closely with the departments in these days, he might have acquired more experience and respect for the professional civil service and the cabinet, rather than relying on the closed and suspicious gang he finally brought into the White House.

His problem is more difficult now. Talented men are not so eager to leave their jobs, put aside their investments and join a lame duck administration that has lost the trust of so many people. Even before the latest shake-up, he was relying on a smaller and smaller group of men, and shifting them from one cabinet post to another.

Elton Richardson from HEW to Defense, to Justice within a few short months, Schlesinger from atomic energy to CIA to Defense, and Connally, Laird and Harlow for substitute service in the White House.

The energy crisis is only the latest evidence of what happens to a government that is unstable and preoccupied with politics and scandals. It had warning over a year ago that the oil shortage was coming. It was told by both the Soviets and the Saudis that the Middle East was coming if new and serious efforts were not made to get a negotiated settlement of the Middle East tangle, but it was caught up in

its own troubles and did not act in time. The result is that it is going into the new year with a host of complicated and intractable problems, a crippled team and a doubting electorate, but Ford at least gives it the hope of continuity.

In fairness to him and the country he deserves more serious work than he's getting. He cannot help much by telling us Nixon is innocent, but by getting ready for any emergency, he might help a lot.

Experience

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The Nixon Haters

By Ernest van den Haag

NEW YORK.—Suppose Mr. Nixon were guilty of everything he is accused of. Money was collected illegally from corporations that accepted favors in return. He encouraged assistants to find out who "leaked" government secrets, or to improve his electoral fortunes, by committing burglaries, tapping wires, preparing silly "enemy lists" or trying to get the IRS to audit the returns of "enemies." Suppose that Mr. Nixon tried afterwards to sweep these things under the rug. And that, contrary to promises, he fired a prosecutor who became too inconvenient and that some fought-over tapes disappeared. Finally, suppose he borrowed money to buy residences in California and Florida, made profits and found ways to reduce his tax liability, and to have excessive public funds spent for his residences.

Some of these accusations involve no wrongdoing; others seem trivial; many seem plausible; none have been proven. But suppose they were true. Should they determine our judgment of his presidency?

The Hiss Case

President Roosevelt deported more than 100,000 Americans from California and imprisoned them. They were not guilty of anything except agreeing to spy. Despite warnings by Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle, Mr. Roosevelt left Alger Hiss and fellow travelers in important positions. Harry Truman, a product of the unseamy Kansas City political machine, tolerated corruption and called the accusations against Alger Hiss a "red herring." Thus, by questioning us Joe McCarthy, Kennedy's election was stolen; Lyndon Johnson's dealings with Bob Baker were notorious.

Does any of this determine our estimate of these presidencies? F.D.R. will be praised or despised for his foreign and domestic policies. Truman will be remembered for his stand on Korea and the Marshall Plan. Kennedy is a martyr. President Johnson will be judged by his populist legislation and his military ventures.

Mr. Nixon got us out of Vietnam without delivering Saigon to Hanoi. He balanced the superpowers so that the danger of attack on the United States, or of further Chinese or Soviet military expansion, is now remote, whereupon he could save Israel without sending a single soldier.

In the United States, President Kennedy's promises, escalated by President Johnson, had set up expectations that neither could meet. Riots followed—which President Nixon stopped. He has been successful. Why, then, do they hate him so? Let me speculate on the motives of Nixon haters—as they speak on his.

Some sources of Nixon hate impinge on the Jewish people. They produced a legend for Senator Goldwater picked as a madman about to start an atomic holocaust, rob the people of Social Security, and run the country. The country has been run by liberals. The establishment was threatened the first time in a generation when Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Nixon became candidates. Liberals still dominate the judiciary, the universities, the federal bureaucracy and the media. I was unable to prevent Nixon's foreign successes, but was unable to weaken domestic grip. The establishment did not allow him to stop many poverty programs that not the poor but their betters were still paying for.

We are still paying for Kennedy's promises and John F. Kennedy's high crime, welfare and inflation rates.

When liberals put up Sen. Edward Kennedy (Mass.) as a threat, the inflation of welfare was the response. The liberal and socialist, Watergate, been exploited to attempt politically to emasculate the president who is then accused of a much and pressured to do. He has disappointed them. The Times since—and he—became President.

American Left

But much of the hate for Nixon is personal and selfish. The American Left has more belief in Alger Hiss than the French right could. Captain Dreyfus's innocence, Mr. Hiss is guilty, the lib who promoted him and his a not blameless. Whitaker Chambers' defense of Hiss is a lib. Mr. Nixon's career is a lib. Hiss and friends. They get much help. Everyone Harvard testified for Alger and now wants to prosecute old Richard. Watergate is used to redeem Mr. Hiss and McGovern, and the liberal's sorcery of both.

But what does Watergate prove? That Mr. Nixon deflected the New York Times' attack on his many defects, mistakes, or misjudgments, is hated, hated profoundly, feared, for what he has accomplished, for his virtues, is a lot to hate.

Ernest van den Haag, an analyst, is lecturer in social and psychology at the New School for Social Research. He has written articles for The New York Times.

Jerusalem the Golden

By C. L. Sulzberger

19 years no Jew was allowed to come into the Old City. Our synagogues were destroyed. We were not allowed to go to the Wailing Wall, and nobody said anything.

"Now Jerusalem is united. There are 70,000 Arabs in East Jerusalem, the Old City. Nobody was driven out. Every religious place, Christian or Moslem, is intact and we have no doubt no desire not submitted by the administrators of the holy places, either Christian or Moslem, and are prepared to have any of these religious take care of their own places. Now people say this is a city of three big religions. What happened between 1949 and 1967? There were not three religions, but in the Old City there were only two religions and the third one (Jewish) was excluded. And everybody slept well."

Last year Premier Golda Meir indicated to me a willingness to negotiate new frontier adjustments with her Arab neighbors, but on one point she was adamant: The unity of Jerusalem, a city split from 1948 to 1967 by the Jordanian-Israeli frontier and then encircled by barbed wire.

"Israel has taken a definite position that Jerusalem will not be divided again and is a part of Israel and its capital," she said. "On the 29th of November, 1947, the United Nations decided on partition of Palestine and the internationalization of Jerusalem, of all of Jerusalem. The preamble of UN Resolution 242 puts down a very important point: The inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force."

A Contrast

"Fine. Well, how was the Old City acquired by Abdullah (King of Jordan) in 1948? By serendipity? It wasn't by force? And the entire Christian world was not disturbed a bit when for

19 years no Jew was allowed to come into the Old City. Our synagogues were destroyed. We were not allowed to go to the Wailing Wall, and nobody said anything.

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A Contrast

American Airlines, Pan Am Agree on Major Route Swap

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—American Airlines and Pan American World Airways announced agreement yesterday on the most-reaching exchange of routes proposed.

The agreement, which is subject to government approval, calls for a swap of major transatlantic Caribbean services. It would provide a modest dividend by cutting the fuel shortage through reduction of competition over the route.

Pan American would take over American's routes to Hawaii and Australia from New York, Washington, Chicago, Dallas-Fort Worth, and return, American would take

over Pan American's routes to three island resort areas: Bermuda, Barbados and Santo Domingo.

The agreement requires approval of both the Civil Aeronautics Board and, because it involves international operations, President Nixon. Preliminary opinion among both government and industry observers was that the route swap stands a good chance of obtaining approval.

The Pacific routes were awarded American in 1970. The award was the culmination of long CAB and White House proceedings that overlapped two administrations and were marked by a reversal of decisions on which airlines got which routes, and by harsh domestic political accusations.

Australia, bowing to terms of the existing bilateral treaty with the United States, agreed only reluctantly to allow a second U.S. airline to fly there. But now its own airline, Qantas, has for economic reasons abandoned its service across the country on a through route to London. And Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's Labor government has made it plain that it wants a reversion to Australian service by one U.S. airline in a renegotiated treaty.

This diplomatic situation is one reason for the widespread view that the American-Pan American route exchange will win approval in Washington.

Another support for this view was a statement made by the CAB's chairman, Robert D. Timm, soon after he took office early this year. He put forward the idea of route exchanges as one way for industry to reduce losses caused by excessive competition on particular routes.

Pilots' Strike Off

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (UPI)—The 30,000-member Air Line Pilots' Association yesterday announced that its members will not stage a pre-Christmas walk-out, because the Nixon administration has assured U.S. domestic airlines enough fuel to make further flight cutbacks unnecessary.

Pilots feared the fuel shortage would lead to layoffs.

ALPA president J. J. O'Donnell said the assurances came from Transportation Secretary Claude S. Brinegar, who met with the union's executive board. But Federal Reserve Administrator William E. Simon—who would have to approve any reallocation of fuel to the airlines—said he had not met with Mr. Brinegar about the domestic airline situation and had made no commitment on it.

A spokesman for the transportation secretary said his views were "grossly overstated" by ALPA in a letter to Mr. Simon reporting on the meeting with Mr. Brinegar and that Mr. Brinegar had promised only to "request supplementary fuel for the airlines to bring them up to 1972 levels of operation."

No New Allocations

After a briefing early yesterday, Mr. Simon said the Federal Energy Office was not considering increased allocations to the domestic airlines beyond the 85 percent of 1972 fuel use called for by the government's program. Until the conflict among the different positions is resolved, it is unclear whether planned flight cuts in January will take place or whether flights already dropped may be restored.

Mr. O'Donnell said his group reserves the right to walk out at a later date should the extra fuel not become available. But he gave assurances that renegade junior pilots would not go ahead with plans to strike.

Getting a Kick Out of Karate Can Be Costly

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Dec. 21 (UPI)—When Thomas Rebbie, 18, kicked out of his mouth a karate demonstration at his school, he says he more than he bargained for.

His attorney filed suit in Montgomery County Court yesterday charging that not only was the cigarette knocked out, but so was Thomas.

The suit also charges that Thomas, a student at a national school in nearby Norristown, regained consciousness, he had one tooth missing, three others were loosened and his jaw was broken.

Thomas and his mother are suing \$30,000 in damages for medical bills resulting from the incident two years ago.

Directors Law Used in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 21 (UPI)—A law easing the situation of directors of companies came into effect yesterday in Spain.

The law, approved by the Cortes yesterday and published in the official state bulletin yesterday, stipulates that conscientious directors can be punished only for refusing induction into armed forces.

Under previous legislation, directors were tried if they refused induction in the armed forces after having served their sentence.

Directors served three or consecutive sentences of two years.

Most persons—mostly Jewish—were serving sentences as conscientious objectors.

umors Spark Nigeria Murders

LAGOS, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—Six people have been killed in Nigeria in a wave of attacks on suspected members of a secret society said to be capable of transmuting into poison by touch.

Two were beaten to death at a party in Kaduna yesterday and government said four persons were killed in a separate attack.

Mr. O'Donnell said his group reserves the right to walk out at a later date should the extra fuel not become available. But he gave assurances that renegade junior pilots would not go ahead with plans to strike.

unt Reportedly Only Got Aldwater's Press Releases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Senate staffer E. Howard Hunt Jr.'s alleged "surveillance" of Sen. Barry Goldwater Jr., during the 1964 presidential campaign, consisted of a series of press releases, travel schedules and materials at Republican headquarters, according to accounts of Hunt's testimony to the Senate Watergate committee.

Although Hunt's activities were described to The Washington Post as being a "surveillance" of Sen. Goldwater on or from then President Lyndon Johnson, the source of that information declined initially to say any details.

The same source acknowledged when questioned again, Hunt had described a pickup from Goldwater headquarters to the Watergate committee staff and had provided details.

The source also denied saying Mr. Johnson had initiated the operation.

According to reliable accounts, testimony to the committee that the speeches and press releases were delivered to Chester Cooper, a Johnson aide who had been in charge of the operation.

Cooper last night denied knowledge of a CIA "surveillance" of Sen. Goldwater during the time when the senator was a public nominee for president.

He said that we were getting the staff going to the press, Mr. Johnson said. "How the hell it is, I don't know," Mr. Johnson said. "I never had the idea of seeing Hunt."



IN THE HEAT OF THE MOMENT—Jimmy Adair, an oil well fire fighter, using a bulldozer to clear away some of the twisted metal above a blazing well in Glenrock, Wyoming, yesterday. The 16-day-old fire burns almost 250 barrels of oil a day.

Obituaries

Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, 84; Led Italians Against Nazis

PALLANZA, Italy, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, 84, who commanded Italy's resistance fighters against the Nazis and Fascists in the closing months of World War II, died of a heart attack yesterday at his home on the shore of Lake Maggiore.

Gen. Cadorna came of a renowned military family. His grandfather Raffaele was the general who conquered Rome for Italy in 1870, ending the temporal power of popes. His father, Luigi, was army commander in chief during World War I.

A professional soldier, Gen. Cadorna served in Mussolini's army for 20 years but did not identify with the regime. He fought the Germans in the unsuccessful defense of Rome after the overthrow of Fascism in 1943 and later parachuted behind German lines in northern Italy to coordinate partisan action.

Joseph Rosenlover, PASSAIC, N.J., Dec. 21 (UPI)—Joseph Rosenlover, 70, who formed the original American Football League and later organized the Atlantic Coast League, died Wednesday.

Willis N. (Jersey) Jones, NORTH ARLINGTON, N.J., Dec. 21 (UPI)—Willis N. (Jersey) Jones, 75, boxing historian and former manager of Dick Tiger and other fighters, died Wednesday. He was the first press agent for the New York Rangers hockey team and later a sports writer for the New York Globe.

Robert T. Jones 3d, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 21 (UPI)—Robert T. Jones 3d, 47, the son of the late golfing great Bobby Jones, died of an apparent heart attack at a local hospital last night, his family said today.

The son, a native of Atlanta, had lived in Nashville since 1971. He was vice-president and director of marketing for the Nashville City Bank and Trust Co.

Frederick L. Ehrman, NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Frederick L. Ehrman, 87, former board chairman of the investment banking house of Lehman Brothers Inc., died suddenly in his sleep at his home here yesterday, it was announced.

Mr. Ehrman joined Lehman Brothers more than 45 years ago. Following the death of Robert Lehman in August, 1969, he became chairman of the executive committee of Lehman Brothers on its incorporation. He was elected chairman of the board of Lehman Brothers Inc. and remained head of both the corporation and the partnership until his retirement in September, 1973.

He was chairman of the executive committee of the New York University Medical Center, a director of the American Cancer Society and a director of

Peron Announces 3-Year Program To Increase GNP

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—President Juan Peron today announced a three-year economic plan for Argentina, which he claimed would boost the gross national product by an unprecedented 7.8 percent annually.

In a nationwide radio and television broadcast President Peron said the plan included investment of \$10 billion in public works and housing projects and expanding exports to \$5.8 billion by 1977 from a current level of about \$2 billion.

The GNP growth is now about 4 percent per year.

The plan, which Mr. Peron said was aimed at bringing about an "economic takeoff" for Argentina, included the construction of three hydroelectric projects at a cost of \$250 million.

Consumption of electric power during the next three years will increase at a rate of 8.8 percent per year compared to 5 percent during the 1960s, he said.

Fishing Curbs Pact For Faroes Signed

LONDON, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—Britain today announced the signing with Denmark and several other European countries of an agreement restricting fishing around the Faroe Islands.

Denmark signed on behalf of the Faroe Islands. The other parties are Britain, Belgium, France, West Germany, Norway and Poland.

The Faroe Islanders were seeking preferential rights outside their 12-mile limit because of their economic dependence on fishing and to conserve fish stock around the Faroes. The islands are a self-governing community within the kingdom of Denmark.

Calley Term Upheld by Top Military Court

Appeal Is Planned In Civilian Tribunal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The highest U.S. military appeals court yesterday upheld the murder conviction of Army Lt. William L. Calley and his 20-year prison sentence for the My Lai massacre.

The U.S. Court of Military Appeals divided 2 to 1. Chief Judge William H. Darden said he favored a rehearing for Calley on grounds that the trial judge did not properly instruct the court-martial on the defense's contention that Calley had been obeying superiors' orders.

Calley has been confined to his quarters at Fort Benning, Ga., since his 1971 conviction on charges of premeditated murder of "not less than 22 Vietnamese" and of assault with intent to murder a Vietnamese child at the My Lai hamlet in South Vietnam on March 16, 1968.

Sentence Reduced

Originally he was sentenced to life in prison, but the sentence was reduced to 20 years by the commander of the U.S. 3d Army in August, 1971.

President Nixon has said he will review the case, after the legal process is complete, in his role as commander in chief.

The court clerk said the three judges—Robert E. Quinn and Robert M. Duncan as well as Chief Judge Darden—all agreed there was sufficient evidence and that publicly surrounding the case did not prevent a fair trial.

Defense lawyers said the military tribunal's decision would be appealed in civilian courts.

Latin American Talks

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 21 (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has confirmed that he will attend a Latin American foreign ministers' conference in Mexico City Feb. 21-23, the Mexican Foreign Ministry announced.

Princess Souvanna, the neutralist leader who would be the premier in the coalition government, said in an interview that the new government could be formed as early as next month. The Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao

signed a cease-fire agreement in February and have been negotiating the creation of the new government since September.

The prince suggested that the Pathet Lao were waiting for the results of the Kissinger-Thao meeting yesterday before taking the final steps necessary for the formation of the new government here.

The prince was careful to make no firm predictions about the timing of events in Laos. But his remarks indicated that he sought to give the impression of confidence in a peaceful solution to Laos problems.

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ART IN PARIS

Wols and the 'Solitude That Freedom Implies'

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 21 (IHT).—Wolfgang Schulze was born in Berlin in 1913 and brought up in Dresden. A brilliant and talented youth, he attained high professional competence in a number of fields: the director of the Dresden Opera wanted to appoint him conductor when he was not yet 20; the Dresden zoo director looked upon him as a potential successor; he pursued serious studies in anthropology, worked as a professional photographer, but ultimately he turned to art, devoting his brief life to painting and drawing under the pseudonym of Wols. In 1951, at the age of 38, he died in Paris, of food poisoning.

The Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris has just opened an exhibition of nearly 200 of his works that reveal his utterly original qualities (11 Avenue du Président Wilson, to Feb. 3).

"The fundamental discovery of contemporary painting," René Gully wrote in a 1947 article quoted in the catalogue, "is that of freedom. And this implies neither arbitrariness, nor mere fantasy, nor, as people say, originality at all costs, but only the painter's right to travel unrestricted to his own ultimate limits. A freedom of this order may well seem frightening. To each person his own self is the most ominous and inaccessible of places."

"And so, today more than ever, theories, systems and point-

less arguments abound. To keep their senses busy, painters form alliances and seek confrontations. They enlist the critics, appeal to political parties. All means are commendable when it comes to protecting oneself against the solitude that freedom implies."

Implications

The text, in its simplicity and brevity, touches upon the essential significance of Wols's work, illuminates the implications of the huge theoretical agitation and intellectualization of the arts that has developed in the quarter of a century since it was written, and sets in its proper perspective the much abused "relationship between life and art."

Each of Wols's drawings is like an island, or a person, or a dream. Something self-contained, autonomous, with which one becomes directly involved and which calls for exploration or understanding. It is suffused with a quality that can only be called "personal" in that it bespeaks the unsparring involvement of the artist in his work.

The public watches this sort of artist as one watches astronauts caving on the moon. It doesn't

look like anything very remarkable, except that there are not very many people out there doing it. The artist himself can do nothing to escape being the purveyor of vicarious thrills. What makes him remarkable is not so much what he does but the fact that so many other people go to such extreme trouble in order to give the impression that they are doing the same thing.

Wols's universe is not a joyous one. It is raked with fear and tension—and all the organic terror and psychic disbelief that blossomed in the days of blatant fascist power and of war. Wols, a German, living in Spain in 1936, refused to return to Germany to do labor service. The Spanish authorities obligingly jailed him. He moved to France and with the war was interned as an enemy alien. Released in 1940, he waited out the end of the conflict in relative concealment at Dieulefit in southern France.

The Ghosts

I do not suggest that the sinister note one cannot help discovering in his work is solely the consequence of the horrors of an age. I do suggest that a man as brilliant and sensitive as Wols could not help perceiving the hideous ghosts that haunted the emotions of a whole society and lent their colors to the universe he lived in. Yet at the same time, what delicacy in his line, how tenderly those synapses and tendril courses over the page, shaping trail monsters, nameless yet organic shapes, dream ships and towns beyond the reach of gravity. This constant mélange of the hideous and the beautiful, the morbid and the vital is a specific quality of the hand-stained ink he held up to the world and to himself.

The exhibition includes both drawings and watercolors, used separately or in combination, and oil paintings. The subtlety of watercolor, the delicacy of pen and ink seem best suited to Wols's style. The paintings occasionally give the impression of being less successful orchestrations of what is better expressed by more intimate means. But this is not always the case by any means, nor would it be fair to base an overall opinion of Wols's painting on the selection shown here. The same exhibition in Berlin, this fall had a number of excellent works that unfortunately did not go on to Paris.

Other current exhibitions in Paris include:

Zborowsky's Painters, Galerie Saint-Honoré, 262 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1, to Jan. 11.

Léopold Zborowsky was a Polish-born poet who understood and helped young and unknown painters like Modigliani, Soutine and Kisting. This exhibition of some

Sharps & Flats

LONDON—The Illinois Jaquet duo with Milt Buckner and Jo Jones is appearing at Ronnie Scott's during the holiday season along with trombonist and blues singer The Mighty Flea and the Ronnie Scott trio.

BRUSSELS—The Gospel group The Stars of Faith will be at the Eglise St. Marc on Christmas Eve at 10 p.m.

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain.—The Delta Rhythm Boys will be at Fiesta Tito's every night from Dec. 23 to Jan. 1.

PARIS—Actor-singer Gordon Heath will give a concert of Negro spirituals at the Théâtre Montparnasse in Versailles on Dec. 22 at 3 p.m. The Steve Lacy quartet will give two free concerts at the Espace Tribune on Dec. 22 and 23 at 5 p.m. The Kenny Clarke trio is at the Club St. Germain, the Steve Potts trio at the Chat Qui Pêche and Memphis Slim at the Trépis Maillet.

A new album from Motown "Diana and Marvin" pairing Diana Ross and Marvin Gaye for the first time is at the top of the lists in the United States: "The Most Beautiful Girl" by Charlie Rich, and in England: "Merry Xmas Everybody" by Slade.

FRANK VAN BRARLE

An untitled work by Wols, on view in Paris.

50 works is devoted to 12 painters whom he encouraged. There is a long-necked portrait of "Zbo" by Modigliani that shows him as a gentle young man with a beard. Other artists represented include Suzanne Valadon, Utrillo, Kikoine, Krenegne and Anthon. A good inaugural exhibition for this new gallery.

Paul Mounouff, Galerie Nane Stern, 25 Avenue de Tourville, Paris 7, to Jan. 20.

Mounouff first exhibited his

A Stolen Rembrandt Found Near Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21 (AP).—One of two Rembrandt paintings stolen earlier from the Taft Museum was recovered yesterday night from a barn in suburban Cincinnati.

The police identified the recovered painting as the "Portrait of an Elderly Lady." The second, "Man Leaning on a Pill," is still missing. It is believed to be a self-portrait of the Dutch artist. The two paintings are estimated to be worth about \$1 million each.



Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (IHT).

This is how New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions:

"England Made Me," a screen adaptation of Graham Greene novel written in 1955, stars Felicia Fitch, Michael York and Eddi Gard Nell.

Vincent Canby says: "Pel Duffell, the director and author of the screenplay with Desmond O'Grady, has had the presumption to strengthen out Graham Greene by transferring the story's locale from Sweden in 1918-1919 to Nazi Germany. I shift in place has had the effect of transforming Greene's no from a post-Depression story about ambition and fatigue into one about the heavily ominous, pre-war drama that sees every eye as an indication of Things Come. It also allows for other picturesque if irrelevant details. Even though this is Greene, 'England Made Me' might have worked, were Duffell and Mr. O'Grady less supine about movie makers. They've added a surprising amount of Greene plot, even a lot of original dialogue, but the story is no longer comic and rueful, it's wildly melodramatic. The prototypical Greene characters are evident, but they look out place. The scenery is wrong, throws everything out of focus."

"Greasy" is an engrossing drama of an aging man's infatuation with a tender-hearted 17-year-old girl. Directed by John Huston. Generally, the work of William Faulkner, who perfectly cast as the doctor, the hero, and the big-brained doctor by Clint Eastwood, a dialogue by Joe Haines and the sideline performances by M. Dussay, Roger C. Carmel, Shelby Morrison sustain the narrative flow and mood in film. Young Kay Lenz plays girl appealingly. But it's hard believe that a rather seasoned, elegant could exude such spiritual purity."

"Miss Julie" August Strindberg's play adapted and directed by Julianne Boyd, has a professional, especially in sets and costumes, says Mel Gussow. However, he adds: "The playwright is, with psychological, subtleties and too few of which are captured this production at the Repertory. The difficulty, mostly in the casting. He Lasky, who on past performance must be rated one of the best, most perceptive actors in the city, is not naturally suited. He Koolhaas gives a somewhat incoherent portrait of Miss Julie. The small role of Kristin, played at first seems to be a mistake, but it's convincing. The direction is by Christine Martin; the CSC's artistic director, 'Miss Julie' is playing at Abbey Theater."

Fromanger, Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 53 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Jan. 6.

Gérard Fromanger uses oil on canvas to make some political points about the news media. The show also includes some silk-screen prints dealing with the consumer in an urban world, and a large wall hanging made of 9,000 random snippets of cloth. Starting from a base in photorealism, Fromanger introduces unexplained color codes into his paintings; and these almost rather than express the question he would ask.

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FRANCE-PARIS

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ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 7 R. Auguste-Vaquerie (18e). Tel.: 720-22-81. Sunday Masses 1:30 & 10:30 (sing).

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FRANCE-PARIS

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Sunday, December 23: 8:30: Holy Communion.

10:30: Nursery & Sunday School; 10:45: Christmas sermon & music.

Christmas Eve, December 24: 5 p.m.: Family candlelight carol service, children's pageant, "Why The Christmas Bells?" Gifts to be brought for needy children.

10:30: Festival "Midnight" Holy Communion. Glorious Christmas music by Cathedral choir & strings. Sermon by Dean Riddie.

Christmas Day, December 25: 10:45: Christmas Communion, sermon by Canon Wile, music by Cathedral choir.

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GERMANY-MUNICH The English-Language Baptist Church, Holzerstr. 6, has Bible study at 10 a.m. and worship at 11 a.m. each Saturday. Tel.: 6006254. R.V. Terry.

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MARKET

The Money Pinch and Art

Souren Melikian, Dec. 21 (UPI)—In the art market, the money pinch is a fact of life. Many dealers are frankly worried about the situation. The art market is becoming tighter. There has been no slump in prices for such things as classical paintings, oils or old silver. But at the same time, there are reports that the market for modern art has been low in the past few days.

Significant in this respect was the sale of a Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Chinese, and Indian sculpture. The auctioneer, Claude Boissard, said in three experts to him: Jean-Louis Despres, Jean-Claude Moreau (Chinese and Indian sculpture), and Jean-Claude Moreau (Chinese and Indian sculpture). The sale was held at the Hotel de la Ville, Paris, on Dec. 19. The sale was held at the Hotel de la Ville, Paris, on Dec. 19. The sale was held at the Hotel de la Ville, Paris, on Dec. 19.

Minor Lots. The presence of Christmas did not help raise prices. The sale of a small, bronze, mortal, probably a Chinese, sold with an even better 3-centimeters high vase of fritted glass for 208 francs. Then, a miniature bronze theater of the Roman period, of the type that appeals to collectors but is a wide variety of the period. At the end of the sale, it was about 30 percent below the asking price.

Working was the fate of the dancing Eros (4.5 cm. high) with a pleasing patina. The cast was very good, it was dirt about a third below the asking price. The sale was held at the Hotel de la Ville, Paris, on Dec. 19.

John Walker, Dec. 21 (UPI)—The money pinch is a fact of life. Many dealers are frankly worried about the situation. The art market is becoming tighter. There has been no slump in prices for such things as classical paintings, oils or old silver. But at the same time, there are reports that the market for modern art has been low in the past few days.

London Sales. The situation is just as disturbing in London. Results of two recent auctions were disappointing. First came the sale of the Henry V. collection of Japanese art at Sotheby's on Dec. 11. Formed during the first part of this century, this is one of the most famous collections of Japanese objects of art—and probably the best in the Western world. The sword guards (tsubas) and various sword fittings that were auctioned were of the high-

shops. Equally inexpensive was an extremely fine bronze leg, well cast and with a nice patina of a mellow, light-green hue. This sort of votive object, which alluring Romans would send to shrines hoping for a cure, is not common. The price was 696 francs. Cheapest of all, comparatively speaking, was a very good Iberian statue from the latter part of the second millennium BC which went for 1,382 francs. The statue (25 centimeters high) was genuine, with a reasonably good patina. Under other circumstances, it might have fetched four times what it made at Drouot.

Given the unfavorable context, the less popular categories fared badly, as might be expected. For example, a couple of excellent bronze fibulae from Central Europe, with their original gilding, were auctioned for 464 francs. Both were datable to the 5th to 6th century AD. Lustran bronzes—there were a few excellent pieces—also plunged. A rare, second millennium BC ax, identified as "Roman," sold for 280 francs.

Far more disturbing were some of the low prices for Egyptian objects of art, a blue-chip category for the past three years. A washebt or funerary carving (12 centimeters long) with turquoise-glazed kilt made only 788 francs. For an object of the Saite period (about 7th to 8th century BC), with a hieroglyphic inscription, the price was very low. My own choice would have been a small bronze statue (7 centimeters high) said to represent the god Ptah. Finely cast, with a perfect patina, it was worth far more than 1,550 francs.

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tion over large and enthusiastic audiences. At the Apollo Theatre, the experienced farceur Ray Cooney tries his hand at a domestic comedy "Why No? Stay for Breakfast?" which he wrote in collaboration with Gene Stone and also directs. Mr. Cooney's great talent in France was in his construction of a complex plot—he was a mathematician of genius. Here, the actual development is totally predictable from the moment a nine-months pregnant girl (Katy Manning) bursts unexpectedly into the flat of a fussy, domesticated civil servant (Derek Nimmo).

The authors practice the usual evasion of reality in the comedy and are also prepared to sacrifice psychological truths for the sake of laughs. Miss Manning's loud-mouthed performance is unattractive, but Mr. Nimmo is sympathetic and amusing, although, on the second night, he was already repeating any mannerism that brought a laugh and broadening his performance in the hopes of keeping the audience amused.

At the Pigeonhole, Dolores Gray has taken over the lead role in "Gypsy." On the first night, she was handicapped by a throat infection that prevented her singing at full power, but it was obvious that she will give a good musical comedy performance in a good musical comedy.

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Some of the tsubas (sword guards) from the Vever collection, sold recently in London.

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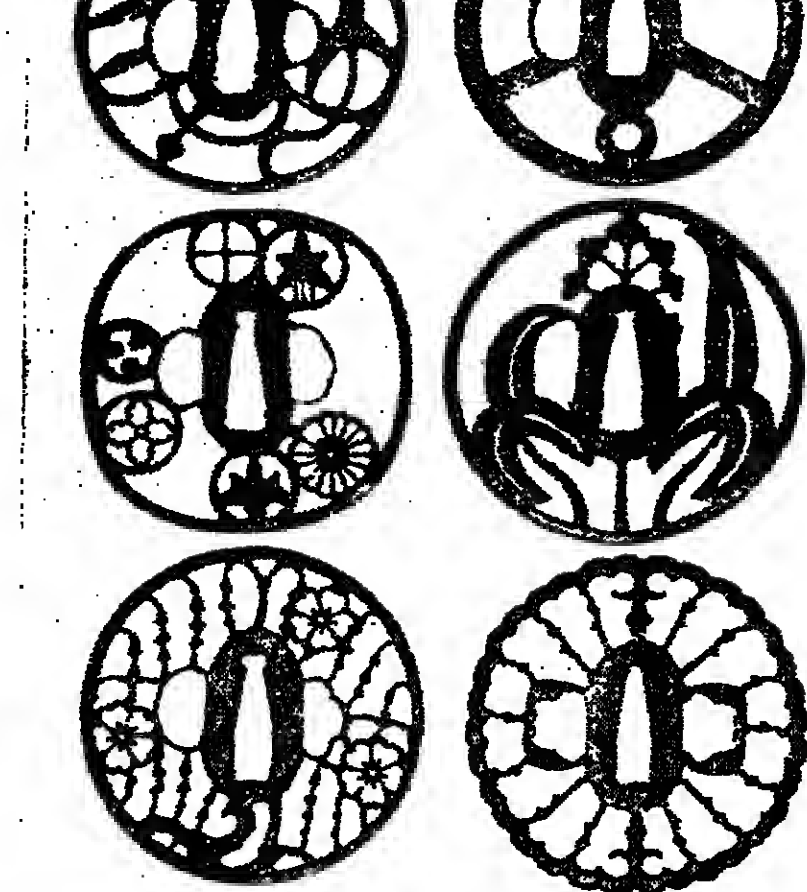
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A Bit of Recognition for Licini By Edith Schloss ROME, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Oswaldo Licini is not well known abroad nor is he officially appreciated in Italy although he has long had so underground influence on other painters—especially the late Gastone Novelli. At last, in a recent retrospective at the Nuova galleria, his work has been presented to the public with examples from all phases of his development. There were early figure pieces and landscapes, later geometric abstractions and the last, profound visions with a linear magic traversing each picture and sustaining it. Licini, born in 1894, grew up in a middle-class, provincial family and was sent to study at the art academy in Bologna. There he met Morandi and other young avant-garde painters and attended the futurist meetings in 1913 in Modena. He exhibited with the futurists in the basement rooms of a hotel in Bologna in 1914. After serving—and being severely wounded in a leg—in World War I, Licini went to live in Paris, where his family had established itself to the meantime his father as a commercial artist. His mother as a director of a fashion house and his sister as a ballerina at the Paris Opera. He met Picasso, Cocteau, Kisting and Soutine, among others, at the Rotonde cafe, became good friends with his compatriot Modigliani and took part in discussions, public events, publications and exhibitions with all of them. He worked in Paris and on the Côte d'Azur until 1926, over too much of a revolutionary, but rather an intuitist. That he admired Matisse more than most was seen clearly at the retrospective in one of the landscapes of that time, though his line, then and ever after, had a different, sharper, calligraphic, more improved quality than that of the older master. And later one might even detect certain parallels to the early Miro. After marrying a Swedish painter, he went back to his home town, Monte Vidon Corrado, retiring there except for occasional forays to Paris and Scandinavia. When he committed himself to what he thought was abstraction in 1930, he is said to have destroyed or put away most of his previous work.

Christie's has announced a \$16,531,367 turnover for the fall season (through Dec. 20), as compared with the \$10,896,475 figure last year. This increase is primarily due to a rise in the number of sales—150 in London and 26 overseas compared with 115 at home and 12 abroad last year. A comparable increase was recorded by Sotheby's, whose worldwide turnover as of Dec. 14 had risen to \$38,275,000 as against \$24,745,000 for the corresponding period last year.

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The compositions of this new period, clusters of planes or other rectangular elements, are finely attuned and balanced and look as if they were personal moods about to burst forth. This impression of secrecy might have had something to do with the times. Oddly enough, abstraction was encouraged by the Fascists, probably as a sign of modernity and progress, and many of its political opponents, embracing abstraction, might have done so unconsciously, going underground in their artistic expression as well as in their daily behavior. Licini's 1935 visits with Kandinsky, Magrelli, Herbin and Kupka at their Paris studios and the 1938 conferences in Rome of the futurists further confirmed his artistic stand, and there are several calmly composed works of that time. After the liberalization of the virtual regime, long known as an opponent of the Fascist regime, was elected as Communist mayor of his home town. This honorary job took little from his painting activity; on the contrary the period following was the most rewarding. He had often been hesitant and sometimes changed directions. He now came into his own. In 1948 he took part in the Biennale in Venice, and in 1958 he was awarded the Grand International Prize for painting there. He died in the same year in Monte Vidon Corrado.

Last Pictures. Heartbreakingly absurd and serene, Licini's last pictures are enormous despite their tiny scale. They are moving. The diamond-sharp dreamscapes of the last decade are fragile in burning contrasts of color. Against sun or lemon yellow, deep-sea blue or anemone red, apparitions flutter in pairs: somnambulant with faces, harlequins, angels, kites and moons. Letters spell out profane words in whimsical juxtapositions, all weaving a bittersweet lyricism. Like Leopardi, who was born in the same region of Italy and also celebrated the solemn mysteries of the night in his poems, Licini's work is cutting, melancholy and gay. His search for order and the reckless plunge into the unknown, drives behind every profound work of art, are in his paintings in the most exquisite of balances.

It's breakers rolling over long white beaches... It's Tia Maria, the coffee liqueur.

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147	145	146	145	1	147	145	146	145	1	147	145	146	145	1	147	145	146	145	1
148	146	147	146	1	148	146	147	146	1	148	146	147	146	1	148	146	147	146	1
149	147	148	147	1	149	147	148	147	1	149	147	148	147	1	149	147	148	147	1
150	148	149	148	1	150	148	149	148	1	150	148	149	148	1	150	148	149	148	1
151	149	150	149	1	151	149	150	149	1	151	149	150	149	1	151	149	150	149	1
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154	152	153	152	1	154	152	153	152	1	154	152	153	152	1	154	152	153	152	1
155	153	154	153	1	155	153	154	153	1	155	153	154	153	1	155	153	154	153	1
156	154	155	154	1	156	154	155	154	1	156	154	155	154	1	156	154	155	154	1
157	155	156	155	1	157	155	156	155	1	157	155	156	155	1	157	155	156	155	1
158	156	157	156	1	158	156	157	156	1	158	156	157	156	1	158	156	157	156	1
159	157	158	157	1	159	157	158	157	1	159	157	158	157	1	159	157	158	157	1
160	158	159	158	1	160	158	159	158	1	160	158	159	158	1	160	158	159	158	1
161	159	160	159	1	161	159	160	159	1	161	159	160	159	1	161	159	160	159	1
162	160	161	160	1	162	160	161	160	1	162	160	161	160	1	162	160	161	160	1
163	161	162	161	1	163	161	162	161	1	163	161	162	161	1	163	161	162	161	1
164	162	163	162	1	164	162	163	162	1	164	162	163	162	1	164	162	163	162	1
165	163	164	163	1	165	163	164	163	1	165	163	164	163	1	165	163	164	163	1
166	164	165	164	1	166	164	165	164	1	166	164	165	164	1	166	164	165	164	1
167	165	166	165	1	167	165	166	165	1	167	165	166	165	1	167	165	166	165	1
168	166	167	166	1	168	166	167	166	1	168	166	167	166	1	168	166	167	166	1
169	167	168	167	1	169	167	168	167	1	169	167	168	167	1	169	167	168	167	1
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171	169	170	169	1	171	169	170	169	1	171	169	170	169	1	171	169	170	169	1
172	170	171	170	1	172	170	171	170	1	172	170	171	170	1	172	170	171	170	1
173	171	172	171	1	173	171	172	171	1	173	171	172	171	1	173	171	172	171	1
174	172	173	172	1	174	172	173	172	1	174	172	173	172	1	174	172	173	172	1
175	173	174	173	1	175	173	174	173	1	175	173	174	173	1	175	173	174	173	1
176	174	175	174	1	176	174	175	174	1	176	174	175	174	1	176	174	175	174	1
177	175	176	175	1															

Japan Sets Program in Economic Crisis

SEOUL, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—A today began an all-out effort to beat the grave economic crisis caused by rising inflation and the oil crisis.

The Bank of Japan raised its discount rate by 2 percent to 9 percent and asked the reserve requirement for commercial banks to be increased to 15 percent.

The government also announced a fiscal retrenchment for the national budget for 1974 fiscal year starting in April.

Announcing the retrenchment, the government said it would make all-out efforts to beat the extremely difficult economic situation.

Budget Cuts

The government made it clear that the budget for public works would be held down at the level of the current budget.

It also said it would cut back on the construction program for highways, motorways and large suspension bridges.

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Peter Whybrow

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Borg-Warner Ltd. has named Peter G. W. Whybrow director of sales and marketing. He was formerly director of product planning. Mr. Whybrow succeeds Desmond J. Scannell who has been appointed director and senior staff consultant with special responsibility for the company's association with AB Volvo.

David Nussbaum will be managing director and chief executive of an international financial services company being established by Greyhound Financial and Leasing Corp. AG. Mr. Nussbaum is currently a director of Charterhouse Japet Ltd.

John E. K. Holder, manager of Chase Manhattan's new London consumer finance division, has been appointed a vice-president. He is directly responsible for establishing Chasebank, Chase Manhattan's new consumer banking group in Britain.

Willem Sprokkel, general manager of the Brussels Hilton, has been given the additional responsibility of director Benelux, Hilton International.

Oil Price Seen Below \$17-Level

Yamani Says Arabs Must Be Reasonable

BEIRUT, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said today that the record \$17-a-barrel price for crude oil paid at an auction in Tehran earlier this month was not related to normal crude prices.

Mr. Yamani, in an interview with the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey, said the staggering auction price will not be taken as a basis for new Persian Gulf posted prices to be set this weekend in Tehran.

"If we were to take these prices as a basis for revising Gulf postings," Mr. Yamani was quoted as saying, "we would ruin the existing economic structure of the industrialized countries, as well as of the developing countries, and very soon the entire amount of money available for financing international trade would not be enough to pay for our oil."

"We must be reasonable and act responsibly as members of the international community," he added.

Oil ministers of six Persian Gulf countries are meeting in Tehran tomorrow and they are expected to announce higher prices for crude oil.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Food and fuel prices drove the cost of living up sharply in the United States in November, the government said today in another grim inflation report.

The cost of living index rose 0.8 percent in November, the highest increase since June 1951, the bureau said.

Higher prices for gasoline, fuel oil, natural gas, electricity and coal were blamed for about a third of the over-all increase. Food prices, which leaped 1.4 percent, accounted for another third of the big jump.

Prices for commodities other than food and services also were up sharply, with nonfood commodities rising seven-tenths of 1 percent and services up six-tenths of 1 percent.

In the 12 months ending in November, the cost of living rose 8.4 percent, the biggest 12-month increase since June 1951, the bureau said.

However, gasoline and oil prices jumped 4.5 percent in November, the largest one-month increase in these commodities since September, 1962, when they also rose

4.5 percent. Fuel oil and coal prices jumped 10 percent and gas and electricity costs 1.2 percent.

Other bad news concerned real earnings figures, or earnings adjusted to subtract the effects of inflation.

Real average weekly earnings dropped five-tenths of 1 percent. Over the year as a whole, real average weekly earnings were down 1.9 percent. Average weekly earnings were \$147.60 gross.

The cost-of-living index rose to 127.6 of the 1967 base, meaning that it cost \$127.6 to buy the same basket of goods that \$100 bought in 1967.

Rise Seen Continuing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors Herbert Stein said he expects "energy-related" prices and food prices to continue to rise.

Commenting on the increase in the consumer price index in November, Mr. Stein said, "The energy shortage and need to increase energy supplies mean that energy-related prices will rise further in the months ahead."

"Prospects for food supplies suggest that it may be several more months before food prices level out," he added.

Bigger Impact Coming

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Paternelle May Acquire NSM

An agreement under which La Paternelle, a major French insurance group, will acquire control of Banque de Neuville, Schlumber, Mallet (NSM), is virtually concluded and awaits government approval, banking sources report. Consolidation of Paternelle's banking activities with those of NSM will form France's third-largest merchant bank, with assets totaling about 1 billion francs. Paternelle's banking activities include full ownership of St. Parisienne de Placement et de Gestion, as well as a controlling interest in Credit Parisien, 4 percent interest in Credit Commercial de France, and 3 percent in Cie. Financiere de l'Union Europeenne, a subsidiary of the Schneider group.

Group Set to Build Thai Airport

Northrop Corp., of the United States, Tokyo Menka Kisha Ltd., of Japan, Banque Rothschild, of France, and Thai business interests have formed a company to build and manage a \$100-million (U.S.) international airport outside Bangkok. The new firm, Northrop Thailand Airport Co. Ltd., is to operate with \$30 million equity, according to informed sources. The balance of financing, the sources say, will come from international institutions including Export Development Corp. of Canada, the U.S. Export-Import

Bank, the Japanese Export-Import Bank, Cie. Francaise d'Assurance pour le Commerce Extérieur, First National City Bank of New York, the Royal Bank of Canada, Banque d'Indochine and Deutch.

Beecham Acquires German Company

The Beecham group has agreed in principle with Frausag AG to buy Frausag's 100 percent interest in the Linger group of companies. Beecham says that together with Fischer and Fischer, which it acquired in 1970, Linger will provide it with as large a business in the West German toiletries market as it has in Britain. Linger has operating companies and factories in Germany and Austria and operating companies in Holland and Belgium.

Le Nickel, Kaiser End Partnership

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. announces agreement has been reached for the purchase by St. Le Nickel of Kaiser's 50 percent interest in New Caledonian Nickel Co., giving Le Nickel full ownership of the previously jointly-held company. The transaction is contingent on necessary government approvals and actions. Both companies had previously announced that discussions were underway to determine how the New Caledonian Nickel Co. partnership might be restructured to best fit the long-range objectives of the partners.

Latest Monthly Gain Is 0.8 Percent

Food, Fuel Costs Spur U.S. Price Rises

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Selling Hits Stock Price of Westinghouse

But Rest of NYSE List Decline Is Moderate

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The stock of Westinghouse Electric Corp., the nation's oldest manufacturer of electrical equipment, fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today but on balance the market declined only moderately.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

		Stocks and Bonds				High/Low Last. Ch'go						Stocks and Bonds				High/Low Last. Ch'go			
		High	Low	Div	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last. Ch'go			High	Low	Div	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last. Ch'go
Continued From Page 81																			
22 1/2	124	Reaper	1.10	5	18	144	82	14	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
22 1/2	124	Reaper	1.10	5	18	144	82	14	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
37 1/2	184	Rocky Mt	25	9	140	36	25	55 1/2	- 1/2	25 1/2	14	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
49 1/2	134	Rocky Mt	4	9	120	17 1/2	14 1/2	15	- 1/2	25 1/2	14	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
22 1/2	124	Reaper	1.10	5	18	144	82	14	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
13 1/2	54	Rocky Mt	1	4	40	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
13 1/2	54	Rocky Mt	1	4	40	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
13 1/2	54	Rocky Mt	1	4	40	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
13 1/2	54	Rocky Mt	1	4	40	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
13 1/2	54	Rocky Mt	1	4	40	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
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13 1/2	54	Rocky Mt	1	4	40	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
13 1/2	54	Rocky Mt	1	4	40	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
13 1/2	54	Rocky Mt	1	4	40	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164	- 1/2
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13 1/2	54	Rocky Mt	1	4	40	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	13	Sun Pm	4	7	26	1913	164	164</	

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-806

...and the

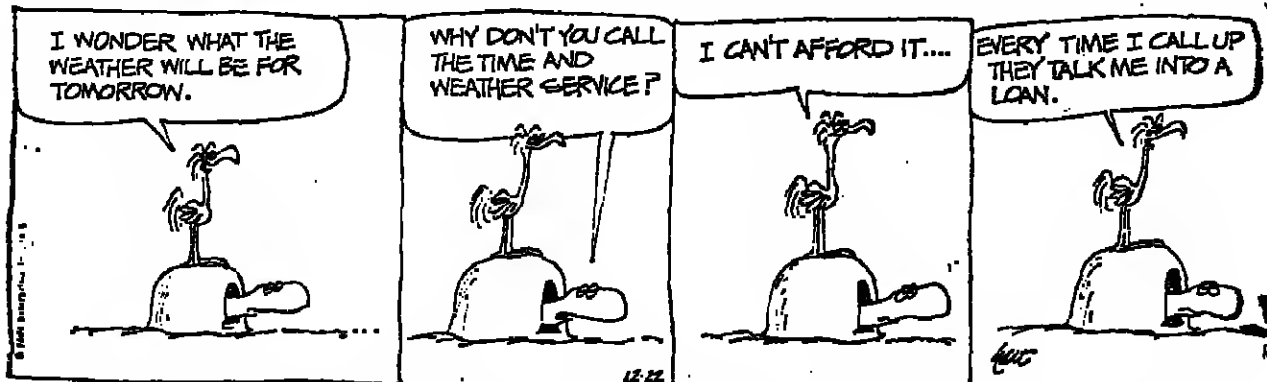
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1973	12%	18%	28%	6%	58%	100%
1974	14%	20%	30%	7%	61%	100%
1975	16%	22%	32%	8%	64%	100%
1976	18%	24%	34%	9%	67%	100%
1977	20%	26%	36%	10%	70%	100%
1978	22%	28%	38%	11%	73%	100%
1979	24%	30%	40%	12%	76%	100%
1980	26%	32%	42%	13%	79%	100%
1981	28%	34%	44%	14%	82%	100%
1982	30%	36%	46%	15%	85%	100%
1983	32%	38%	48%	16%	88%	100%
1984	34%	40%	50%	17%	91%	100%
1985	36%	42%	52%	18%	94%	100%
1986	38%	44%	54%	19%	97%	100%
1987	40%	46%	56%	20%	100%	100%

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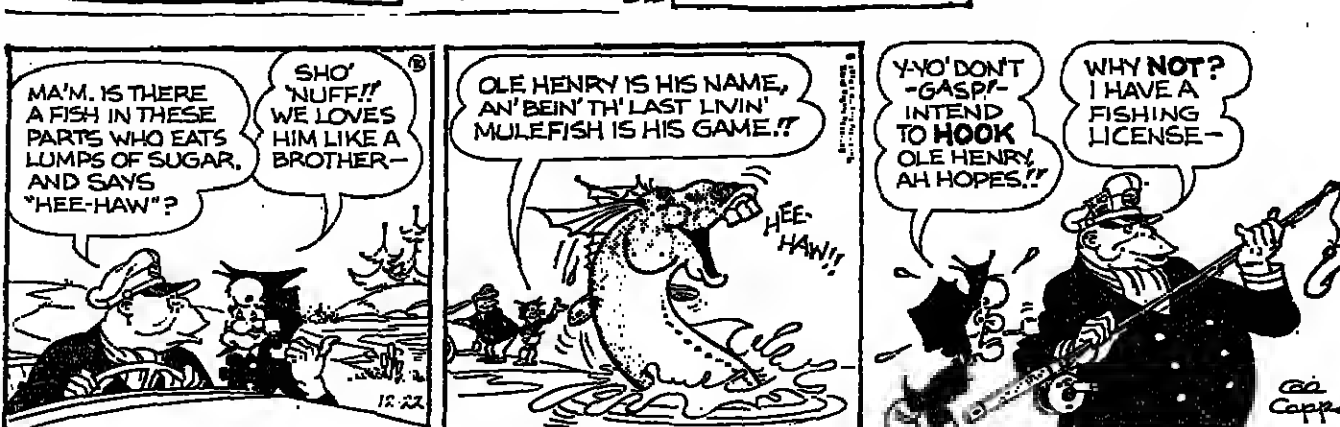
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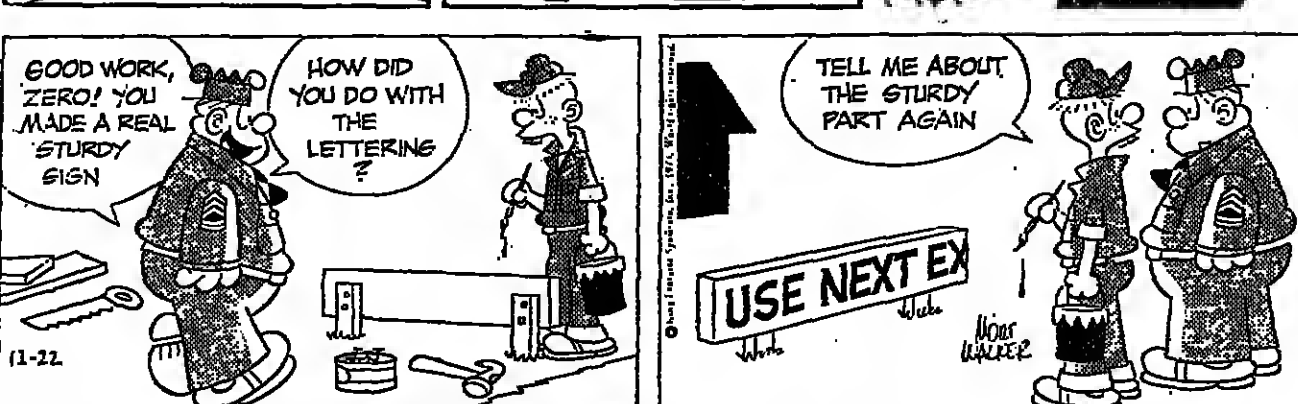
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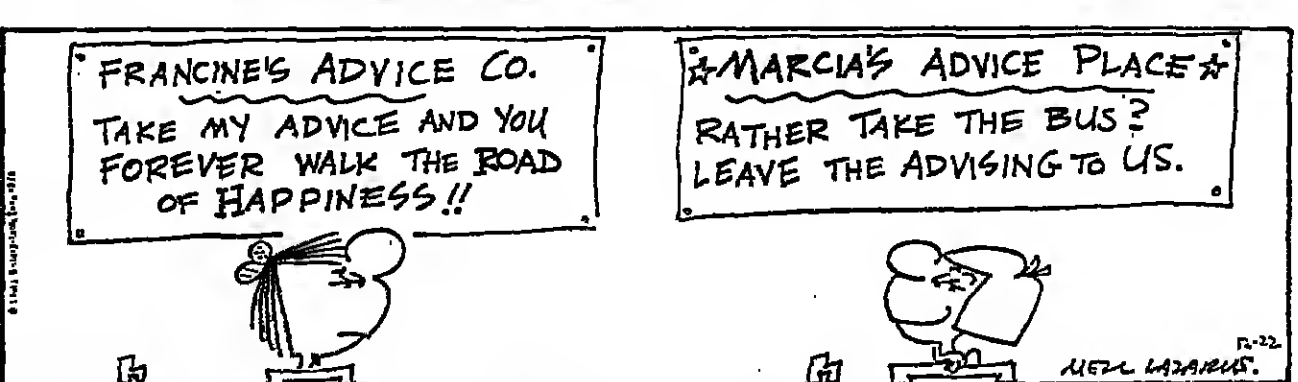
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B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. o. f. I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. G. O.



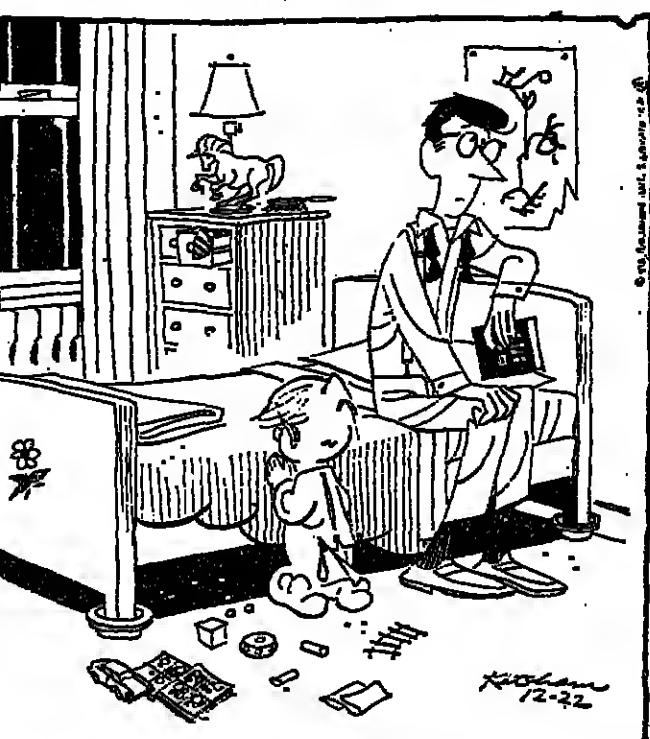
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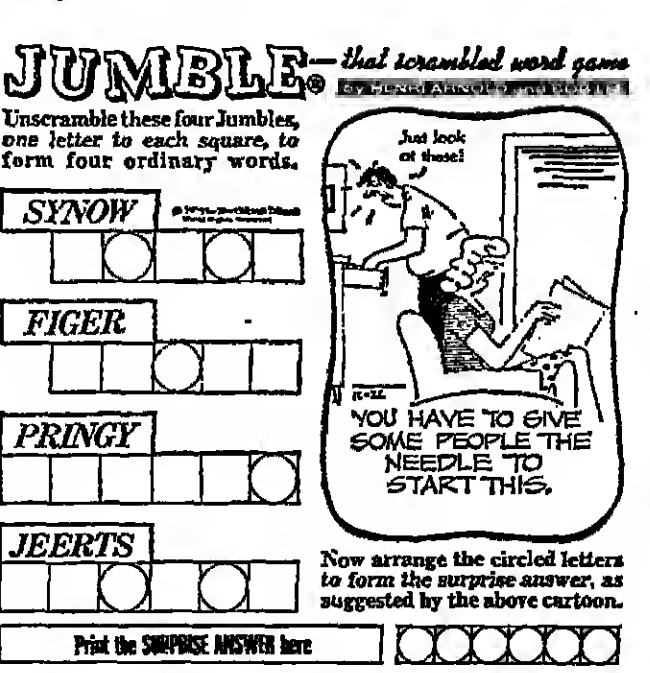
BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

GREETINGS A LA BERLITZ-By Anne Fox



BOOKS

THE WORLD AND THE '20s
The Golden Years of New York's
Legendary Newspaper
Edited, with an introduction, by James Boylan. The Dial Press. 346 pp. Illustrated \$10.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD
A Selection of News and Feature Stories,
Editorials, Humor, Poems and Reviews
Edited, with introductions, by John K. Hutchens and
George Oppenheimer. The Viking Press. 465 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

ONCE upon a time, which is to say 50 years ago, New York had 10 morning newspapers, six of general circulation; one of these was priced above all by its 300,000 customers for its brightness, lucidity and editorial liberalism. This was The World, published in a golden-domed edifice at 63 Park Row and a legend in its time. The legend persisted long after the paper had been done in by its neglectful and money-hungry proprietors (its last publication date was Feb. 27, 1931). In nostalgia's warm glow, it achieved a hallowed status that sets it apart from any other newspaper's columns in the 1920s, when it now seems every literate luminary worked for it.

Out of this legend of The World as a very special newspaper have come these two books, both in essence clippings from The World and each after its own fashion accepting and reinforcing the legend while offering only the most superficial examination of its merits. That two books can be extracted from The World, neither duplicating the other to any serious extent, certainly attests the enduring richness of the material that appeared in that newspaper's columns in the 1920s, when it now seems every literate luminary worked for it.

Different though these books are, they complement each other. "The World and the '20s," compiled by Boylan, a professor at the Columbia School of Journalism, offers an account of the highlights of that decade as reflected by The World's editorial page, with an occasional assist from Heywood Brown, whose "It Seems to Me" column graced the op-ed page for most of that time; from Deems Taylor, the music critic, from Franklin P. Adams' "The Conning Tower," and from Frank Sullivan, the lethally gentle humorist now honorably retired as the sage of Saratoga Springs.

The editorial page is Boylan's mother lode, and how could it be otherwise, for the editorials came from Frank I. Cobb, Walter Lippmann, Allan Nevins, James M. Cain and Charles Merz, probably the most gifted collection of social and political observers ever gathered under one newspaper roof.

To buttress their words, Boylan has wisely reproduced a number of Rollin Kirby's still forceful cartoons and Denny Wortman's "Metropolitan Movies," cartoon slices of life from the city's streets. Moreover, Boylan includes photocopies of The World's page one, which convey a real feeling of what the paper was like; but, oddly, no specimen of the editorial page or the op-ed page.

Concentrating on news and feature stories and on the critical columns and covering a shorter time span than "The World and the '20s," "The Best in the World"

Oppenheimer pay tribute to the editorials of Herbert Bayard Swope, the editor of the flamboyant, energetic, egomaniacal executive editor, charged with the task of making The World. From 1920 until 1928, he resigned eight years later, Swope covered and did his best to manage the paper, viable despite the ineptitudes of Joseph Pulitzer's heirs, whose noses seemed to be in the countinghouse.

Neither book, unfortunately, analyzes The World's death, which was acquired from Jay Gould in 1933 by Joseph Pulitzer, crabbled genius of a public who left it in good health when he died in 1911 and entrusted it to his three sons, two of whom, Ralph and Herbert, were involved with The World's demise. Boylan, who is perceptive about these matters, than Hutchens and Oppenheimer points out that The World, ed on Pulitzer's momentum, 20 years, but I do wish he had more probing for what the things that killed World could also do other papers in, and we need to the reasons.

Alden Whitman is a staff writer for The New York Times.

